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ON WASHINGTON

Will Be Centered the Public Gaze for the Months to Come.

THE WEST VIRGINIA PATRIOTS

Who are Ready and Willing to Offer Themselves as Sacrifices

WHEN CLEVELAND IS PRESIDENT.

Every Democratic Politician in the State Thinks He is Needed.

THOSE AFTER THE BIGGEST PLUMS

Far Outnumber the Plums--Many Feel Called, but Few Will Be Chosen--Modest William Ohley Doesn't Want Much, Neither do Watts, Dailey, White, Wells and "the Rest of the Boys"--Joe Miller Can Have His Old Place if He Wants It, which Wouldn't Agree with the West Virginia Democratic Stomach--Congress to Meet To-day. The Work Outlined--Secretary of the Interior's Report.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The rumbling of approaching cohorts which is now distinctly audible in Washington is said to be that of the noble band of the West Virginia faithful, ready and willing to absorb anything and everything in the shape of offices. The said band is not yet in sight, but, as before stated, the earth is beginning to tremble as beneath the tread of an army in motion. The assertion is made on good Democratic authority that every lawyer in West Virginia is a candidate for the district attorneyship, and every business man for marshal. Those left over or behind are candidates for Collector White's place and the smaller plums. Scarcely a day goes by but that one hears of a new aspirant for any or all of these positions. Mingled with these rumors are hints of larger things in store for the state in the way of national honors; but it may be as well to state in advance that there is little likelihood of West Virginia faring as well under the next administration as under the present. There are too many states to be provided for. If West Virginia gets a cabinet office she will not get the commissionership of internal revenue again, and vice versa.

Mr. Wm. L. Wilson is the only man who seems to size up to the cabinet level in the popular estimation. If he gets the attorney-generalship, which is the place, if any, that would appear to be at his disposal, the candidates for Commissioner Mason's position might as well seek other avenues of preferment. Notwithstanding, there is plenty of active work being done for the latter place. Col. Phil. Thompson, of Kentucky, who was a candidate eight years ago, is again in the field. He is now chiefly known to West Virginians as the paymaster in Senator Faulkner's "colonization" scheme, and he is not likely to be any more successful than he was before. Wm. A. Ohley, secretary of state, and secretary of the W. Va. Democratic state committee, is understood to be hustling. One thing, however, is reasonably certain, and that is that Hon. Joseph S. Miller wants the place again, and he can have it. This will doubtless not be welcome news to the rank and file of West Virginia Democrats, but those who know most about the relations between Mr. Miller and Mr. Cleveland assert that it is true. It is not yet known that Mr. Miller is doing anything in his own behalf or that he will do anything.

For Mr. Sturgis's place Gen. C. C. Watts, of Kanawha, who is said to base his candidacy largely on an insulting telegram which he recently sent the President; W. E. Chilton, of the same county; C. Wood Daily, of Keyser; Gen. A. Caldwell and Col. Robert White, of Wheeling, and R. F. Kidd, of Gilmer, late candidate for the congressional nomination in the First district, are mentioned among a host of others of greater or less prominence.

For the marshalship, Charles E. Wells, the Glovers Gap statesman, J. J. Martin and Larney Carr, of Fairmont, John Crawford, of Cameron, and some fifty or sixty other gentlemen from all parts of the state are spoken of.

For collector of internal revenue, William A. Ohley, in case he don't get the commissionership, Gilkeson and Aller, of Hampshire, and D. W. Gall, of Barbour, are in the race, with a companionship "too numerous to mention." When this array of talent strikes Washington, each man impressed with the necessity of being early on the ground, something phenomenal is bound to happen. And Washington is beginning to prepare itself. Gen. Bill St. Clair's late lamented plug hat has been resurrected at "Hancock's," the police force is being strengthened and boarding house keepers are putting up their prices. All the Democratic members of Congress report the post office business as flourishing beyond all precedent. They are laying in stocks of chests and barrels for the reception of petitions. The first applicant arrived the day after election. He has been increasing in geometrical ratio since then.

CONGRESS MEETS TO-DAY.

The Work of the Session Outlined--Lots of Unfinished Business.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The second session of the Fifty-second Congress which begins tomorrow is likely to be more remarkable for discussion than for action. Not that there are not very many things to be done, if the bulky calendars of the senate and house are put in evidence, but principally because of lack of opportunity or of inclination. The thing that must be done and will be done is to provide the means for the maintenance of the government, and it is generally believed that the regular annual appropriation bills will represent nearly all of the positive achievements that can be credited to this session. There may, however, be several important excep-

tions. One of them relates to the subject of immigration. The public interest on this subject, which was awakened last summer by the fear of the cholera epidemic, has been stimulated by the radical suggestion of the senate immigration committee that all immigration be suspended for one year. Undoubtedly powerful influences will be brought to bear to compass the defeat of any bill embodying such a proposition, but it may be that the great public sentiment behind it will oblige Congress to pass the measure.

FRUITFUL THEMES.

A strong effort will certainly be made to procure the repeal of the Sunday closing clause of the World's Fair act. It may be, too, that some action will be taken upon a subject to which the President has repeatedly called the attention of the Congress, namely, the desirability of legislation to protect railroad employees from the numerous casualties resulting from the absence of suitable devices to couple and stop freight trains.

These matters comprise what the best judgment concedes to be all of the probabilities of original legislation on the part of the second session of the Fifty-second Congress. Looking toward the prospective subject of discussion, however, and taking into account the measures which have already passed one or the other of the two houses, the field is wide. No one expects any tariff legislation in either house, but the subject is so much involved in the revenue question and in the appropriations to be made that more or less discussion on that topic may be expected.

The senate finance committee has not yet completed the formidable task it undertook last session, which was the compilation of a series of elaborate reports upon the different tariff systems tried in the United States.

Then there are the bills to admit Arizona and New Mexico to statehood. The house has passed both of these bills and the one for the admission of New Mexico is on the senate calendar, favorably reported from the committee. The chairman of the committee is opposed to the bill, but it may be that New Mexico will yet join the union by the act of the Republican senate.

The anti-option bill has advanced so far as to become the unfinished business in the senate. It was known to have a large majority of that body in its favor last session upon a direct vote, if one could have been reached, but it is threatened with a renewal of the determined and skillful obstructive tactics which then proved successful, and the result is still doubtful. There will probably be many propositions and much talk this session looking to reforms in the national banking laws, the necessity for which is said to be indicated by the Keystone and Maverick bank failures.

OTHER MATTERS.

The state bank tax may also be a fruitful theme of discussion, and the alliance senators and representatives will be heard on some of the radical propositions.

These matters, however, are likely to be simply themes of discussion without action. Strong efforts will be made by the house appropriation committee to retrench expenditures at every point, but as this must be done with great care in order to avoid embarrassment to the incoming Democratic administration, there may be many stormy debates and much feeling aroused before the desired result is obtained.

In connection with the appropriations is the pension list and there will be no lack of suggestions looking to changes in the laws designed to regulate more closely the enormous expenditures under that head.

The friends of the new navy are not expected to sit quietly by and witness any unfriendly pruning of the estimates on that account, and as Congress is already under the obligation to make a heavy appropriation for the great ironclad authorized by the present law, it will be hard to reconcile the views of the economists and the naval defense element.

The work of the session will probably begin quietly.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Secretary--A Splendid Showing for the Administration--The Pension Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The annual report of Secretary Noble to the President is an interesting document and covers fully and in detail the operations of this great department.

The volume of work accomplished during the present administration is shown to greatly exceed that of any like preceding period, and will, probably, also that of any other like period hereafter to occur in the history of the department. This view is supported by a condensed summary preliminary to a description of the work of the several bureaus under the direction of the secretary for the last fiscal year.

The general land office has worked off the vast accumulation of former years, and is now on current business, greatly to the advantage of western settlers; the Indian bureau has made great progress in elevating the various Indian tribes, in the work of allotment of land in severalty to individual Indians, the consequent disintegration of their tribal relations, and the development of schools. Great reform has been accomplished in the purchase of Indian supplies. The pension office has disposed of an immense volume of work and has exceeded all former records in the number of final adjudications, both original and upon appeals, executing the beneficent laws for the soldiers of the union. The census office has finished nearly all of its immense and highly scientific work and what remains is rapidly nearing completion. The geological survey has progressed greatly in its topographical survey of the states and territories; in locating reservoirs for the irrigation of the arid lands, and in its other useful divisions. The railroad bureau has kept constant supervision of the condition of the road beds and appurtenances, and given careful consideration to the question of the maturing debts of the subsidized railroads and the future conditions which should govern them. The patent office has kept up with the current work and has introduced several important reforms. The bureau of education has greatly extended its operations in Europe and the country, and the distribution of the funds of agricultural colleges, a difficult problem, has been satisfactorily and efficiently handled.

The supervision of the several national parks has been exercised with great care as to details with much success in the cultivation of the fauna, flora, and fish, now there greatly increasing; and particularly in the preservation of the great trees of California and of other of the natural wonders of our continent. At Hot Springs reservation, Arkansas, improvements have been inaugurated and are in progress, whereby this resort will become much more attractive and more worthy of our country.

Particular attention has been successfully given to the establishment of forest reserves for the preservation of the streams of the country, and the advancement of irrigation in the arid regions.

All of the eleemosynary institutions in and around Washington City have been managed so that no scandals or even complaints have arisen, and their efficiency has been advanced. Beside all this when it is remembered that six new states have come into the union from out the jurisdiction of this department, and Oklahoma has grown up into it from an uncultivated waste, the results are indeed gratifying.

In the department proper, with the aid of the first assistant secretary and the assistant attorney general, the secretary has adjudicated many hundreds of land contests involving great amounts in value and most difficult questions of law; has had to deal with the interpretation of Indian treaties, and with the assistant secretary, the construction of pension laws and cases. The department also manages directly the numerous commissions negotiating with Indians for purchase of their lands.

The volume of business handled during the past year is shown to have been enormous. There were on June 30, 1892, 876,068 pensioners borne upon the rolls, being 199,908 more than were on the pay rolls at the close of the last fiscal year. Among these are 22 widows and daughters of soldiers of the revolution and 165 survivors of the war of 1812. The total amount expended for pensions during the year was \$139,035,612.08, and it is estimated that the appropriation for 1893 of \$144,950,000 will leave a deficiency. There have been filed up to date of October 12, 1892, 920,957 claims under the act of June 27, 1890, and there have been issued thus far of these claims 409,859 certificates. The force of the pension office consists of 2,009 persons, assigned to fifteen divisions. A certain number of these divisions are under the immediate direction of the commissioner; others under the deputy commissioners and chief clerk. Some idea of the magnitude of the work can be formed from the fact that during the year 5,375,120 pieces of mail were received and 4,316,616 pieces sent out. The organization of the force has been brought to a high state of efficiency under its present management, and a number of important improvements made in the various methods. A daily financial statement of the office is now made showing the cost of each pension certificate as to the amount of first payment and monthly rate, and these are consolidated from month to month. The total number of certificates issued during the year was 311,589. The total number of pensioners dropped from the rolls was 25,206. The average annual value of each pension on the roll is \$133.41.

BRECKINRIDGE'S SCHEME.

He is in Favor of Having Mr. Cleveland Frame a Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Representative W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, is in favor somewhat of a departure from custom in the matter of the preparation of the Democratic tariff revision bill. He thinks it should be done under direction of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Breckinridge says the people have confidence in Mr. Cleveland, and he thinks Mr. Cleveland should, with the assistance of his cabinet and officials, prepare a tariff bill to be submitted to congress in lieu of a mere message in recommendation.

This bill, he says, could be considered in the committee on ways and means, and such amendments as were agreed on could be adopted in the house and senate and a great deal of time and trouble saved. Mr. Breckinridge said he was opposed to an extra session earlier than next autumn, and was apparently not favorable to an extra session.

INTERESTING TO MASONS.

An Important Question to Come Before the Texas Grand Lodge.

HOUSTON, TEX., Dec. 4.—The Texas Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. and the Grand Chapter R. A. M. both convene Tuesday. An important question before the Blue Lodge Masons is the question of having the charter of Tote Lodge in the City of Mexico arrested.

At the last session of Texas Grand Lodge of Masons what is known as the Monterey treaty was ratified. This treaty's provisions embraces affiliations between all lodges in America and all under the "Dieta of Mexico," of which President Diaz is grand master, and the recognition of symbolic masonry up to the third degree.

Tote Lodge is operating under a charter from the Grand Lodge of Missouri and refuses to recognize the jurisdiction or authority of Grand Dieta of Mexico. Both Mexico and Texas have united in requesting the Grand Lodge of Missouri to arrest the charter and the Grand Lodge of Missouri has a special commission considering the matter. Texas and Rhode Island are now the only grand chapters which do not hold allegiance to the Central Grand Chapter of the United States, West Virginia having recently succumbed to the pressure and joined the Grand Chapter.

The first chapter in capitol masonry in Texas was chartered in October, 1835, but in 1849 Texas withdrew from the general body and acts as an independent body, although it sent representatives to the general chapter in the "50s," but as no convention took place in 1860 Texas withdrew again.

SENATOR GIBSON DYING.

All Hopes Given Up Yesterday--His Friends Mourned.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., Dec. 4.—It is apparent that only a few hours of life now remain to Senator Gibson, of New Orleans, senior United States senator from Louisiana, who lies upon his death bed at the Park Hotel here. He has been gradually sinking. His death is only a question of a few hours. His relatives and friends who have been so quiet concerning his condition, now no longer attempt to conceal the truth, but announce to their friends to-night that there is no hope.

A PRUSSIAN SCANDAL

Almost Equal to the Panama Affair is the Latest.

THE HONOR OF THE GERMAN ARMY

Involved, and a Great Sensation is Caused by Startling Developments Made in Court Concerning the Action of Officers with Reference to the Lowe Gun--A Matter Which Will Excite the Ire of the Emperor. The Three Check the Sensation of the Hour in the Panama Affair.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Prussia yesterday found its Panama scandal in the Mobit criminal court, when, after having been taunted for lack of veracity, Rector Ahlwardt produced five official documents, which proved to be reports made by colonels to their generals, adverse to the Lowe guns. These must have been stolen, probably by an officer, who, if found out, is liable to ten years' penal servitude.

A greater scandal or more sensational episode could not have occurred. The army officers who were present in large numbers, many of high rank, were aghast. At first they looked incredulous, but when the judge examined the documents and pronounced them authentic their dismay knew no bounds.

Telegraphic messages were at once sent to the emperor, who is shooting in Saxony, to apprise him of the startling developments and the blow which had fallen on the army.

Ahlwardt had just expressed regret that army officers, on their oaths, should have been mistaken in saying no official reports adverse to the Lowe gun had been made.

"Who are you," thundered the judge, "who dare talk thus of officers who have taken an oath to tell the truth?" "Here are my proofs," replied Ahlwardt, taking the papers from his pocket and holding them up. The public prosecutor suggested that they should be read at once. Rector Ahlwardt, in a low, clear voice, said: "I have been accused of being unpatriotic without reason. The document I hold, if read publicly, would be damaging to my country. I therefore ask that the court be cleared and the reading be private. If the president will glance over what I am confident he will agree with me."

Amid a dead silence the papers were handed to the president.

As he read them, his face became very serious. Finally he said: "The papers laid before me are very important to the state. They should not be read in open court."

The room was then cleared. The documents show that out of 900 Lowe guns used at Wesel, 590 were unserviceable. Twenty of the chambers burst and ten broke entirely. There were three general officers in court representing the minister of war who at once sent the news to the war minister, General Von Kalltenborn, Slau-chu, chief of staff; Count Von Schlieffen and Chancellor Von Caprivi.

The revelations hit Herr Lowe, and his director, Col. Kuhne, really seemed quite overcome at the unexpected blow.

THAT THREE CHECK.

It Causes a Big Sensation--Some of the Names Began.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The publication of the names of the payees of the Three check has caused a sensation. Several other of the names have been found to be fictitious. M. Burfer, who is credited with receiving 10,000 francs, proves to be a clerk in the International Bank. He says that he remembers cashing the check in question from the fact that he endorsed it at the time, as is the custom with clerks when checks are made payable to bearer. Four other payees are clerks employed by a Boursier. Another payee is a clerk in the Reichsbank. M. Chabert, who is credited with receiving a large amount, is an engineer by profession and moves in politics.

Editor Drumont writes to *La Libre Parole* "that neither he nor the Marquis de Mores received information concerning the Panama Canal Company from ex-Minister Constans."

M. Henry Rochefort has written a letter refuting the evidence given by M. Martin before the committee of inquiry. M. Rochefort says that he never had any relations with the Panama Canal Company and never entered the company's offices.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE

Of the Passengers on the Steamer Spruce When the Crash Came.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 4.—Mr. Woodham, of Southampton, a saloon passenger on the Spruce, in describing the thrilling experience on the disabled steamship, said:

"The shock was tremendous. The vessel shook from stem to stern. Several of the electric lights went out. I thought it was a collision, and I rushed on deck half clad. I found several ladies and gentlemen there. They were in their night robes, rushing distractedly about and asking what had happened."

"Two ladies lost their reason and it became necessary to place them under restraint. The captain ordered the life boats prepared and provisioned. Just then a number of second cabin passengers rushed from below with life belts on and declared that the water had risen three feet above the cabin deck and that the state rooms were flooded."

Sails were set and the vessel drifted about fifty-three miles until Saturday evening, when a strong wind took her northward again. Throughout the night there was an enormous swell and the steamer rolled violently.

"There were tremendous seas, and the vessel lurched so that it began to look serious. Mr. Moody's prayer meeting was the most solemn I have ever seen. Women wept bitterly and prayed for succor and then the storm abated. The night was beautiful and clear. A far barrel was burned on the promenade deck during the night and it lit the skies as far as the eye could reach. It was then sighted by the Lake Huron. Her officers thought that the Spruce was afire."

AT THE GOULD RESIDENCE.

Within Was Death and Without All Went on as Usual.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Quiet reigned both without and within the Gould residence to-day. Only the broad and long streamers of crepe attached to the door bell, which floated on the chilly breeze outside, indicated that the gloomy survivor had recently invaded the household.

The stream of carriages and throng of pedestrians generally seen on Fifth avenue on a Sunday afternoon passed to and fro as usual, and only a few people were attracted by the crepe flapping to the wind, and gazed for a moment. No one stopped.

Mr. Gould's brother, Abram Gould, arrived in the city this afternoon and went to the house of Mr. Edwin Gould, No. 1 East Forty-seventh street, adjoining the residence of the deceased.

Russel Sage called called, at the summons of George Gould, to discuss the arrangements for accommodating the people who are expected to attend the funeral to-morrow afternoon.

When he came out, Mr. Sage said he had had a look at the face of his dead friend and it was very natural. Mr. Gould might almost have been sleeping and there was not a wrinkle in the skin. The body was still in Mr. Gould's room on the second floor over the conservatory, in what was practically a closet, covered by black cloth.

The funeral is not to be public. Being at the house it would be entirely impossible to accommodate there the many who from interest or curiosity would be drawn to the funeral were it public. The funeral, which will be as quiet as possible, and so quite in the line of the late Mr. Gould's unostentatious preferences, will be at the house at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. There are no cards of admission.

The Gould mausoleum at Woodlawn is ready for the reception of the body of the dead financier. The interior had been cleaned and renovated under the direction of the architect, H. L. French. The slab which will mark Mr. Gould's catacomb, on the second tier, opposite that of his wife, bears the same inscription as the coffin plate, the letters being in scroll relief. The arrangements made Friday for the funeral services over the body of Mr. Gould were changed to-day in a very important particular. It will not be a public funeral and all persons who were not friends of the dead man, or who are not friends or relatives of the family, will not be admitted to the house, either during or after the services. In the regular death notice yesterday the statement appeared that friends and relatives of the dead financier was invited to attend the funeral, but now it is explained that George Gould never entertained the idea of admitting all visitors who might call themselves friends and that the person who made the statement that the public would be permitted to look upon the dead face of the railroad king had no authority from him to consider such a thing. A personal friend of the family said last night that George Gould never had any intention of making a public display.

A BIG CAVE IN

At Lost Creek--Three Hundred Feet of the Town Goes Down.

SHENANDOAH, PA., Dec. 4.—Residents of Lost Creek, two miles west of here, were thrown into an unparalleled state of excitement at an early hour this morning, by the sudden caving in of about three hundred feet of the surface, one hundred feet wide, directly underneath the Lehigh Valley railroad tracks on the north side of the valley. Four tracks were carried down with the fall to a depth of twenty-five feet and the Lost Creek store, the largest mining store in the region, owned by J. C. Bright & Co., narrowly escaped destruction.

The southern walls of the building fell out and a large portion of the building now overhangs the immense cavern.

The Lehigh Valley company immediately ordered out several road way trains and all day long have been trying to fill up their roadbed so as to enable them to resume traffic by to-morrow morning.

The people are in a state of dread as night approaches, being in fear of a still further settling. The cave in was occasioned by the robbing of pillars, which has been carried on for some time in some of the breasts of the Lehigh Valley's packer colliery by which the entire valley is honey combed. Accidents of this nature have been of frequent occurrence in the valley from Lost Creek to Shenandoah for some years past, but none of them equal in extent the fall of to-day.

OUTRAGES BY YALE BOYS.

Their Celebration Carried to Extremes. Young Men Who Need a Lesson.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Dec. 4.—The celebration of Yale freshmen last evening was carried to extremes. Besides virtually breaking up a play at the New Haven opera house, they broke into a dime museum and played havoc with the proprietor's chattels, tried unsuccessfully to effect an entrance in a fair, but were repulsed by a party of doorkeepers, who, armed with clubs and base ball bats, drove them back. One of the students received a wound on the neck by a blow of a shovel.

A restaurant was next visited. Here the rowdies overturned all the furniture and compelled a young woman to stand on a table and make a speech.

En masse the freshmen then repaired to the campus and indulged in a rush with the sophomores. The celebration concluded by the freshmen breaking a number of windows in the "old brick row."

Four of the party were arrested during the evening, and will be tried in city court to-morrow morning. The Yale faculty will investigate the matter, and a number of expulsions are inevitable.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Ohio, fair; variable winds; warmer in western portions. For Western Pennsylvania, fair; variable winds.

TEMPERATURE SATURDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m.	45	3 p. m.	51
9 a. m.	45	7 p. m.	45
11 a. m.	45	Weather—Fair.	

SUNDAY.

7 a. m.	38	3 p. m.	49
9 a. m.	38	7 p. m.	45
11 a. m.	45	Weather—Fair.	

SHOCKING STORY

Of Cruelty to a Little Girl, Finally Resulting in Her Death.

THE CASE OF LITTLE NORA STARR.

Whose Adopted Mother Killed Her at Wellsburg Last Week.

STARVED, BEATEN AND MURDERED.

The Guilty Wretch Apparently Indifferent About It All.

ANOTHER CHILD'S PATHETIC TALE

Of the Little Victim's Hunger and Her Story of Abuse--An Interview with the Woman, and the Testimony Before the Coroner's Jury. A Narrow Escape from Lynching by the Neighbors, who had a Rope Ready--The Child's Leg Broken Before, Alleged to have been by a Fall.

The killing of little Nora Starr by her adopted mother, Mrs. Amos Spease, at Wellsburg last week, seems to have been one of the cruellest deeds ever recorded in the annals of crime in this vicinity. A number of stories have been printed in connection with the child's death for which there is no real foundation in fact. Yesterday an INTELLIGENCER man visited Wellsburg to obtain the truthful details of the occurrence, and the versions of all concerned,



MRS. AMOS SPEASE, who fatally beat Little Nora Starr, with the evidence taken at the coroner's inquest, and that since developed, were obtained.

From all these authentic sources a story was gotten which is both horrible and pathetic.

The victim, little Nora Starr, would have been six years old next April. She was the daughter of William and Mary Starr, who parted some time ago, and her father gave her to Amos Spease and wife to bring up, signing a paper to that effect, which was also given to Mrs. Spease. The child was left in their care last August. People who know them say they seemed to be fond of little Nora, but there had been whispers of mistreatment.

Last Wednesday between 9 and 10 a. m. Dr. J. P. Johnston, of Wellsburg, was called to attend the child. He found her unconscious, and she never fully regained consciousness after, although neighbors say she muttered yes or no in answer to inquiries. The only sign Dr. Johnston ever saw of consciousness, he says, was a feeble effort to put out her tongue when he asked her to.

HER SICKNESS SUDDEN. Five minutes before she became unconscious a woman living near saw the child as well as ever. The former rumors or suspicions of cruelty led to careful investigation. The child's head was found to be badly bruised, the



THE SPEASE HOUSE, where the Tragedy occurred.

skull fractured, and its body to be black and blue at numerous places from blows of some sort.

The child did not improve, and Friday forenoon, as a last resort, its skull was trephined. Half a pint, or perhaps more, of clotted blood was removed from the brain.

This did not relieve the little patient, and about 3:30 p. m. on Friday Nora died, as chronicled in Saturday's INTELLIGENCER.

When the physicians, Dr. Johnston and Dr. Walkinshaw, who besides being a leading practicing physician of Wellsburg, is the county coroner of Brooke county, were engaged in operating on the child's skull, Mrs. Spease slipped from the house and started to cross over a hill back of it. Her husband followed her, caught her and brought her back to the house.

In the evening Dr. Walkinshaw, as coroner, held an inquest. While it was in progress Mrs. Spease again left the house and attempted to escape, but was again brought back, and the coroner's jury having pronounced her guilty of causing the child's death, she was arrested and sent to jail for a preliminary hearing this afternoon at one o'clock.

Sheriff Curtis made the arrest, and